

# Math 1410: Worksheet 12

November 19, 2021

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Recall the angle-sum identities for sin and cos:

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha \qquad \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- (a) Use an angle-sum identity to write the difference quotient for  $\sin(x)$  from  $x$  to  $x + h$  in terms of sin and cos of  $x$  and  $h$ .
- (b) Use an angle-sum identity to write the difference quotient for  $\cos(x)$  from  $x$  to  $x + h$  in terms of sin and cos of  $x$  and  $h$ .
- (c) Use the desmos online graphing calculator<sup>1</sup> (or similar tool) to graph these difference quotients as a function of  $x$  based on a fixed parameter  $h$ . When  $h$  is very close to 0, what functions do these graphs look like?

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<sup>1</sup>See <https://www.desmos.com/calculator>. If you type in the expressions you got for (a) and (b), it'll give you an "add slider for  $h$ " button.

2. Recall the half-angle identities for sin and cos:

$$\sin(\alpha/2) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \qquad \cos(\alpha/2) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

- (a) Calculate  $\sin(\pi/8)$  and  $\cos(\pi/8)$ .
- (b) Calculate  $\sin(\pi/16)$  and  $\cos(\pi/16)$ .
- (c) Can you generalize this to determine  $\sin(\pi/2^n)$  and  $\cos(\pi/2^n)$  for positive integers  $n$ ?